

Constitution Test 1

Multiple Choice:

1. Our country's first constitution was called:
 - a. the Articles of Confederation
 - b. the Declaration of Independence
 - c. the "Federalist Papers"
 - d. the Emancipation Proclamation

2. The Constitutional Convention met in:
 - a. New York
 - b. Philadelphia
 - c. Washington, D.C.
 - d. Boston

3. The Articles of Confederation did not provide for:
 - a. courts
 - b. Congress
 - c. laws
 - d. making treaties

4. The president of the meeting called to change the Articles of the Confederation was:
 - a. James Madison
 - b. Robert Morris
 - c. George Washington
 - d. Benjamin Franklin

5. The number of men who signed the Constitution was:
 - a. 39
 - b. 13
 - c. 48
 - d. 12

6. The number of main branches in our government is:
 - a. 6
 - b. 21
 - c. 7
 - d. 3

7. The legislative branch of our government is called:
 - a. the Cabinet
 - b. Congress
 - c. Supreme Court
 - d. the F.B.I.

8. The number of amendments the Congress added to the Constitution in 1791 was:
- a. 3
 - b. 1
 - c. 10
 - d. 13
9. Laws for the United States are made by:
- a. the President
 - b. the Senate
 - c. Congress
 - d. the Supreme Court
10. The length of term of members of the House of Representatives is:
- a. 2 years
 - b. 6 years
 - c. 4 years
 - d. 5 years
11. A member of the House of Representatives must have been a citizen of the United States for at least:
- a. 7 years
 - b. 5 years
 - c. 1 year
 - d. 10 years
12. The Speaker of the House is chosen by:
- a. the President
 - b. the Senate
 - c. the House of Representatives
 - d. the Chief Justice
13. Senators are now elected by:
- a. State Legislatures
 - b. the House of Representatives
 - c. State electors
 - d. the people
14. the length of a term of a Senator is:
- a. 2 years
 - b. 4 years
 - c. 6 years
 - d. 8 years

15. A member of the U.S. Senate must be at least:

- a. 21 years old
- b. 25 years old
- c. 30 years old
- d. 35 years old

16. The President of the Senate is:

- a. the oldest Senator
- b. an elected Senator
- c. the Chief Justice
- d. the Vice-President of the United States

17. Money may be coined or printed only by:

- a. Congress
- b. the President
- c. the States
- d. the Attorney-General

18. The Constitution forbids the use of:

- a. a veto
- b. an oath
- c. a preamble
- d. a bill of attainder

19. The Constitution forbids States to:

- a. make laws
- b. coin money
- c. use a sales tax
- d. take a State census

20. An impeached man is found guilty by a vote of:

- a. the entire Congress
- b. a majority of the Senate
- c. the entire Senate
- d. two-thirds of the Senators present

21. In order to do their work, the House and Senate must have present:

- a. three-fourths of the members.
- b. two-thirds of the members
- c. more than one-half of the members
- d. all of the members

22. A record of each Senator's or Representative's vote must be given if requested by:
- a. one-half of the members
 - b. a majority of the members
 - c. two-thirds of the members
 - d. one-fifth of the members
23. Tax bills may be written only by:
- a. the House of Representatives
 - b. the Secretary of the Treasury
 - c. the Senate
 - d. the President
24. After a bill has been sent to the President, it becomes a law if he does not send it back within:
- a. 10 days
 - b. 1 week
 - c. 15 days
 - d. 1 month
25. A law to punish a man for something that was not against the law when he did it is called:
- a. an "ex post facto" law
 - b. a writ of "habeas corpus"
 - c. a bill of attainder
 - d. a letter of reprisal
26. The length of the term of the President is:
- a. 2 years
 - b. 4 years
 - c. 5 years
 - d. 6 years
27. The President's term ends at noon on:
- a. January 3
 - b. March 15
 - c. January 20
 - d. December 31
28. The longest possible time a person could now serve as President is:
- a. 4 years
 - b. 8 years
 - c. 10 years
 - d. 12 years

29. A U.S. President must have lived in the United States at least:

- a. 2 years
- b. 5 years
- c. 10 years
- d. 14 years

30. The President may make a treaty provided he gets agreement from:

- a. a majority of Congress
- b. two-thirds of the Senators present
- c. two-thirds of the House
- d. a majority of the Senate

31. The Supreme Court has a Chief Justice and:

- a. 4 judges
- b. 6 judges
- c. 8 judges
- d. 9 judges

32. Questions about interpreting the Constitution are finally settled by:

- a. the Supreme Court
- b. the U.S. District Courts
- c. the President
- d. the Circuit Courts of Appeals

33. The Constitution guarantees anybody who has committed a crime the right of:

- a. selecting his own jury
- b. trial by jury
- c. choosing the judge
- d. delaying his trial

34. To convict for treason, there must be at least:

- a. one witness
- b. two witnesses
- c. three witnesses
- d. four witnesses

35. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution whenever:

- a. either House wants the amendment
- b. Two-thirds of both Houses want it
- c. the Senate wants it
- d. the President wants it

36. An amendment may also become part of the Consitution by:
- a. approval by conventions in three-fourths of the States
 - b. demand of the President
 - c. approval by a majority of governors
 - d. vote of the Supreme Court
37. Nobody holding a United States office shall ever have to pass a:
- a. civil service test
 - b. religious test
 - c. mental test
 - d. age test
38. No person's house or property may be searched without:
- a. a bill of attainder
 - b. a government investigation
 - c. a search warrant
 - d. evidence of treason
39. A man accused of a crime in court has a right to:
- a. hear the witnesses against him
 - b. be tried wherever he wants
 - c. have any judge he wants
 - d. change courts
40. If the candidates for President have no majority of the electoral votes, the President is elected by:
- a. the Cabinet
 - b. the House of Representatives
 - c. the Senate
 - d. the Supreme Court
41. The U.S. can punish a State which denies the right of citizens to vote by:
- a. fining it
 - b. putting it out of the Union
 - c. reducing the number of its Representatives
 - d. reducing the number of its Senators
42. The number of amendments to the Constitution is:
- a. 7
 - b. 21
 - c. 27
 - d. 12

43. The Nineteenth Amendment protects the voting rights of:
- a. new citizens
 - b. women
 - c. absentee voters
 - d. foreign-born citizens
44. The number of departments the President has in his Cabinet is:
- a. 2
 - b. 14
 - c. 8
 - d. 10
45. Invoking the Fifth Amendment means an accused man:
- a. refuses to testify against himself
 - b. refuses to be tried again
 - c. demands a grand jury
 - d. wants to appeal his case
46. The President's oath is usually administered by:
- a. the Attorney General
 - b. the Chief Justice
 - c. the Vice-President
 - d. the Secretary of State
47. The right of all citizens to vote, regardless of their race, is provided in Amendment:
- a. 12
 - b. 15
 - c. 16
 - d. 18
48. The Constitution writers at first provided that the President be elected by:
- a. the people
 - b. the Congress
 - c. State electors
 - d. the House of Representatives
49. The President whose election depended upon the vote of the House of Representatives was:
- a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. John Adams
 - c. George Washington
 - d. Aaron Burr

50. Our first Vice-President was:

- a. Alexander Hamilton
- b. Thomas Jefferson
- c. Benjamin Franklin
- d. John Adams

Answers to test 1:

1. a. The Articles of Confederation
2. b. Philadelphia
3. a. courts
4. c. George Washington
5. a. 39
6. d. 3
7. b. Congress
8. c. 10
9. c. Congress
- 10 a. 2 years
11. a. 7 years
12. c. the House of Representatives
13. d. the people
14. c. 6 years
15. c. 30 years old
16. d. the Vice-President of the United States
17. a. Congress
18. d. a bill of attainder
19. b. coin money
20. d. two-thirds of the Senators present
21. c. more than one-half of the members
22. d. one-fifth of the members
23. a. the House of Representatives
24. a. 10 days
25. a. an "ex post facts" law
26. b. 4 years
27. c. January 20
28. c. 10 years
29. d. 14 years
30. b. two-thirds of the Senators present
31. c. 8 judges
32. a. the Supreme Court
33. b. trial by jury
34. b. two witnesses
35. b. two-thirds of both Houses want it
36. a. approval by conventions in three-fourths of the States
37. b. religious test
38. c. a search warrant
39. a. hear the witnesses against him
40. b. the House of Representatives
41. c. reducing the number of its Representatives
42. c. 27
43. b. women
44. b. 14
45. a. refuses to testify against himself

- 46. b. the Chief Justice
- 47. b. 15
- 48. c. State electors
- 49. a. Thomas Jefferson
- 50. d. John Adams